

REVISED AGENDA

Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board

Date: Wednesday, April 28, 2004
Time: 1:30 p.m. (EST)
Location: Conference Room A
Indiana Government Conference Center
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Call to Order

Approval of the January meeting's minutes

I. Division Director's Report

II. Remand to the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board re: Brenda Jones, Town of Waveland, and INDOT vs. Historic Preservation Review Board, No. 04-030H.

III. State Certificates of Approval

1. Request by the White River State Park Development Commission for a certificate of approval for the alteration of the Military Park Shelter House by replacing the roof and soffit, replacing the lower courses of stone footing and concrete steps, installing ADA compliant ramp on the south elevation, installing ADA compliant restrooms, cleaning masonry, wood and cast iron surfaces, installing new electrical outlets and lighting, install new concrete sidewalks, regrading and restoration of the lawn in Military Park, Indianapolis, Center Township, Marion County, Indiana.
2. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Apple House at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana.
3. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Electric/Paint Shop at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana.
4. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Greenhouse at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana.
5. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Orchard House at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana.
6. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Salt Barn at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana.
7. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval for the repair of the Village Buildings by replacing roofs, thresholds, floor boards, joists and beams, logs, sills, door frames and doors, and porch support posts; the installation of venting; and excavation for drainage at Spring Mill State Park, Lawrence County, Indiana.

8. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval for the replacement of doors at the Tavern and the replacement of the floor in the Blacksmith shop drainage at Spring Mill State Park, Lawrence County, Indiana.
9. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval for the repair of the Duck Creek Aqueduct by replacing the flume and supports, including all flume decking, purlins, blocking, and some or all steel support rods and longitudinal beams, and by rehabilitating the masonry on the east abutment, at the Whitewater Canal State Historic Site in Metamora Township, Franklin County, Indiana.
10. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval for the repair of the Canal Lock #24 by replacing the planking and beams of the doors, repairing or replacing the butterfly valves, replacing miter sill beams, and rehabilitating the masonry, at the Whitewater Canal State Historic Site in Metamora Township, Franklin County, Indiana.
11. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter the Indiana Territory Capitol by straightening and shoring up the framework, replacing weatherboards, painting the exterior, installing an exterior stairway, and changing the door and window scheme in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana.
12. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval for the restoration of Sugar Loaf Mound by removing trees and other vegetation, adding soil, and installing signs in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana.
13. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval for the restoration of the Great Mound by removing trees at Mounds State Park in Anderson, Madison County, Indiana.
14. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter the Lusk Home by installing a perimeter drain, repointing, minor repairs to interior wood window sills, and possible electrical upgrades at Turkey Run State Park in Parke County, Indiana.

IV. National Register Applications

1. Rivoli Theater, 098-295-01041, 3155 E. 10th Street, Indianapolis, Marion County (1378)
2. Union City Public Library, 135-636-37218, 408 N. Columbia Street, Union City, Randolph County (1733)
3. Thiebaud Farmstead, 531 S R 56, Vevay, Switzerland County (1766)
4. John W. McClain House, 063-514-45048, 1445 South C R 525 E, Avon, Hendricks County (1769)
5. John Fitch Hill House, 098-396-01854, 1523 Southeastern Ave., Indianapolis, Marion County (1771)
6. Oliver Johnson's Woods Historic District, 097-296-26000, Marion County (1772)

7. **William M. Macy Farm, 109-429-05011, 2079 East S R 42, Mooresville, Morgan County (1775)**

8. **John and Dorothy Haynes House, 3901 N. Washington Rd., Ft. Wayne, Allen County (1778)**

V. Properties Listed in, Rejected by, or Removed from the National Register since the last Notification

Listed

- Oak Hill Cemetery, 163-196-51459, 1400 E. Virginia Ave., Evansville, Vanderburgh County (0560)
- Wheeler-Schebler Carburetor Company, 1234 Barth Ave., Indianapolis, Marion County (1736)
- The Hermitage (J. Ottis and Winifred Brady Adams House), 650 E. 8th St. Brookville, Franklin County (1741)
- Collett Park Neighborhood Historic District, 167-628-23000, Roughly bounded by 7th St, Maple Ave, 11th St, & Florida Ave, Terre Haute, Vigo County (1748)
- Thomas R. Marshall School, 169-469-03009, 603 Bond Street, North Manchester, Wabash County (1752)
- Center Township Grade & High School, 139-391-07024, 929 East South Street, Mays, Rush County (1753)
- Stockdale Mill, 169-543-10007, CR 700 East, Stockdale, Wabash County (1760)
- Bartlett Real Estate Office, 127-406-02013, 500 South Broadway, Beverly Shores, Porter County (1762)
- Crown Point Courthouse Square Historic District, 089-142-76000, Roughly bounded by Clark St, the alley east of Main St, Hack Ct, & Court St., Crown Point, Lake County (1764)
- Marcy Village Apartments, 4440-4561 Marcy Lane & 1401 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Marion County (1765)

Rejected

none

Removed

none

VI. Set date for the next meeting

Proposed date: July 28, 2004, Training Center Rm. 2, 1:30 p.m. (EST)

TO: Members of the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board

FROM: Jon Smith, Director, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

DATE: April 20, 2004

SUBJECT: Supplemental staff comments for items on the April 28, 2004, Agenda

II. Remand to the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board re: Brenda Jones, Town of Waveland, and INDOT vs. Historic Preservation Review Board, No. 04-030H.

Please refer to Attachment II, the March 22, 2004, "Entry for Remand to the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board," regarding the ongoing administrative review of the Review Board's January 28, 2004, denial of a certificate of approval to the Indiana Department of Transportation for a certificate of approval to alter historic properties by road replacement and realignment of SR 59 from the east junction with SR 236 north to SR 47 at the Town of Waveland, in Montgomery and Parke counties, Indiana (Item II.10 on the January 28 agenda).

III. State Certificates of Approval

- 1. Request by the White River State Park Development Commission for a certificate of approval for the alteration of the Military Park Shelter House by replacing the roof and soffit, replacing the lower courses of stone footing and concrete steps, installing ADA compliant ramp on the south elevation, installing ADA compliant restrooms, cleaning masonry, wood and cast iron surfaces, installing new electrical outlets and lighting, install new concrete sidewalks, regrading and restoration of the lawn in Military Park, Indianapolis, Center Township, Marion County, Indiana.**

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-1. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 22, 2004 from Eric Fulford of NINebark inc on behalf of the White River Park Development Commission.

The Shelter House lies within Military Park, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 28, 1969 and in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on January 1, 1971. The Shelter House contributes to the historic and architectural significance of the Park. We believe that both the Shelter House and the Park are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The comments by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana were provided as a result of the School No. 5 litigation settlement of 1987. It is the understanding of the DHPA staff that the settlement does not supersede the Boards authority to review the project pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The DHPA staff has noted that a copy of a letter dated November 16, 2001 to Peggy Boehm, Executive Director of the White River State Park Development Commission, has been included in the application. This letter was sent pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800 in response to project information sent dated October 16, 2001. The scope of work that was provided in 2001 has been changed in several significant ways. Therefore, the DHPA letter is not necessarily pertinent to the project as it is being currently proposed.

Some of the significant changes include:

- Louvered panel windows will be installed in existing openings instead of bars and staff believes that the current proposal is an improvement in terms of reducing visual effects.
- The lower courses of deteriorated perimeter cast stone footing and concrete steps will be removed and replaced with new concrete stepped footing on the north and west elevations and a ramp on the south elevation. Based upon the photographs provided, the historic pink sandstone foundation appears to be in pretty good shape and would require limited repair. Therefore, it is unclear as to why it needs to be removed. However, assuming the sandstone is beyond repair and requires replacement, staff does not believe that concrete is an appropriate replacement material and recommends that the foundation be replaced in-kind.
- The proposed floor plan on sheet A2 illustrates new concrete stairs and raised platforms to be installed on the north and west façades in the current stair locations. However, on sheets A4 and A6, stairs appear to be running the entire length of the north and west façades. It is unclear to the DHPA staff what is being proposed in terms of the stairs.
- The 2001 proposal was to leave the existing stairs in place and install a concrete ramp with metal handrail next to it on the south elevation. The current proposal is to create a grade ramp on the south elevation. Staff believes that the current proposal is an improvement in terms of reducing visual effects.

DHPA staff has also noted that although Mr. Fulford indicates that supplemental information regarding ceiling lighting within the porch area will be provided, as of April 13, 2004, the information has not been submitted.

With respect to archaeological issues, DHPA staff believes an archaeological reconnaissance is necessary in all areas of the project area where the soil will be disturbed (this includes, but is not limited to, lawn/soil around the perimeter of the Shelter House, and areas for sidewalk installation), except in areas where there has been substantial past, non-historical, soil disturbance. Based upon the results of the reconnaissance, further archaeological investigations may be necessary, and if necessary, will be conducted. An archaeological plan for the investigations must be submitted to the DHPA and approved prior to field investigations. All archaeological work will be conducted by a professional meeting the qualifications in 312 IAC 21.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.1 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

15. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Apple House at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-2. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 5, 2004 from the Indiana Department of Corrections.

The Apple House lies within the larger Indiana Boy's School Historic District. The district was determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on November 4, 1998. The Apple House is one of many structures that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Therefore, we believe that both the Apple House and the Indiana Boy's

School Historic District are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be demolished by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the demolition of the Apple House, clean up of debris, placement of back fill, regrading and seeding of the site. Accordingly, the DHPA staff is concerned about the demolition as it is unclear what the structural problems of this building are and how was it determined that it is not structurally sound enough for renovation.

If an adequate rationale is provided to persuade the members of the Board that demolition of the Apple House is acceptable, then at the very least, we would recommend that the historic structure be documented according to the State of Indiana Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.2 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

16. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Electric/Paint Shop at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-3. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 5, 2004 from the Indiana Department of Corrections.

The Electric/Paint Shop lies within the larger Indiana Boy's School Historic District. The district was determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on November 4, 1998. The Electric/Paint Shop is one of many structures that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Therefore, we believe that both the Electric/Paint Shop and the Indiana Boy's School Historic District are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be demolished by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the demolition of the Electric/Paint Shop, clean up of debris, placement of back fill, regrading and seeding of the site. Although the DHPA staff does not believe that the Electric/Paint Shop is as significant as the Apple House, Orchard House and Salt Barn, we are concerned about the demolition.

If an adequate rationale is provided to persuade the members of the Board that demolition of the Electric/Paint Shop is acceptable, then at the very least, we would recommend that the historic structure be documented according to the State of Indiana Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.3 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

17. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Greenhouse at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-4. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 5, 2004 from the Indiana Department of Corrections.

The Greenhouse lies within the larger Indiana Boy's School Historic District. The district was determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on November 4, 1998. The Greenhouse is one of many structures that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Therefore, we believe that both the Greenhouse and the Indiana Boy's School Historic District are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be demolished by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the demolition of the Greenhouse, clean up of debris, placement of back fill, regrading and seeding of the site. Although the DHPA staff does not believe that the Greenhouse is as significant as the Apple House, Orchard House and Salt Barn, we are concerned about the demolition.

If an adequate rationale is provided to persuade the members of the Board that demolition of the Greenhouse is acceptable, then at the very least, we would recommend that the historic structure be documented according to the State of Indiana Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.4 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

18. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Orchard House at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-5. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 5, 2004 from the Indiana Department of Corrections.

The Orchard House lies within the larger Indiana Boy's School Historic District. The district was determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on November 4, 1998. The Orchard House is one of many structures that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Therefore, we believe that both the Orchard House and the Indiana Boy's School Historic District are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be demolished by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the demolition of the Orchard House, clean up of debris, placement of back fill, regrading and seeding of the site. Accordingly, the DHPA staff is concerned about the demolition as it is unclear what the structural problems of this building are and how was it determined that it is not structurally sound enough for renovation.

If an adequate rationale is provided to persuade the members of the Board that demolition of the Orchard House is acceptable, then at the very least, we would recommend that the historic structure be documented according to the State of Indiana Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.5 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

19. Request by the Indiana Department of Corrections for a certificate of approval for the demolition of the Salt Barn at the Juvenile Correction Facility in Plainfield, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-6. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 5, 2004 from the Indiana Department of Corrections.

The Salt Barn lies within the larger Indiana Boy's School Historic District. The district was determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on November 4, 1998. The Salt Barn is one of many structures that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Therefore, we believe that both the Salt Barn and the Indiana Boy's School Historic District are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be demolished by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes the demolition of the Salt Barn, clean up of debris, placement of back fill, regrading and seeding of the site. Accordingly, the DHPA staff is concerned about the demolition as it is unclear what the structural problems of this building are and how was it determined that it is not structurally sound enough for renovation.

If an adequate rationale is provided to persuade the members of the Board that demolition of the Salt Barn is acceptable, then at the very least, we would recommend that the historic structure be documented according to the State of Indiana Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.6 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

20. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval for the repair the Village Buildings by replacing roofs, thresholds, floor boards, joists and beams, logs, sills, door frames and doors, and porch support posts; the installation of venting; and excavation for drainage at Spring Mill State Park in Lawrence County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-7. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 9, 2004 from the Vicki Basman, Historic Preservation Consultant on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The buildings lie within the larger Spring Mill State Park Historic District, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures for its historical and architectural significance. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18..

The scope of work includes the replacement of roofs, door thresholds, floor boards, floor joists, floor beams, logs sills, door frames and porch support posts, as wells as the installation of venting and the creation of swales for drainage purposes. In general, the staff does not have concerns or recommendations regarding the scope of work as currently proposed. However, in several photographs, stones have been removed from the foundations of the buildings and staff wondered if the ventilation grates were going to be installed in these locations.

During construction of the proposed drainage area behind the Granny White House, the area must be monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist to inspect for the presence of archaeological artifacts and deposits. If archaeological artifacts or deposits are encountered, work will stop and the DHPA staff will be notified. Further investigations, if necessary, will be conducted in consultation with the DHPA under an approved archaeological plan.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.7 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

21. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval for the replacement of doors at the Tavern and the replacement of the floor in the Blacksmith shop drainage at Spring Mill State Park, Lawrence County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-8. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 9, 2004 from the Vicki Basman, Historic Preservation Consultant on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The buildings lie within the larger Spring Mill State Park Historic District, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures for its historical and architectural significance. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18..

The scope of work includes the replacement of the five panel wood door of the Tavern with a new plank door and the replacement of the existing crushed cinder block floor in the Blacksmith Shop with a dry laid cut limestone floor. The staff does not have any concerns or recommendations regarding the scope of work as currently proposed.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.8 as its findings.

22. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval for the repair of the Duct Creek Aqueduct by replacing the flume and supports, including all purlins, steel support rods, longitudinal beams and blocking at the Whitewater Canal State Historic Site in Metamora Township, Franklin County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-9. It consists of a letter dated March 3, 2004, from Kathleen McLary, Acting Director of Historic Sites, Indiana Department of Natural

Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites, to Jon Smith, and a completed application for a certificate of approval. The letter and application were received on March 17, 2004.

The Duck Creek Aqueduct lies within the Whitewater Canal Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 13, 1973. According to the National Register nomination, the original aqueduct at the site was an open trough that washed away in a flood in 1847, and tradition has it that it was replaced with a wooden covered bridge that was already under construction elsewhere. According to the application in Attachment III-9, the truss support structure was repaired in 1946. The National Register nomination says that the yellow poplar, Burr arches were salvaged from the heavily deteriorated, covered aqueduct and incorporated into a covered aqueduct that was reconstructed on the site in 1949, after the State of Indiana had acquired this portion of the Whitewater Canal pursuant to state legislation enacted in 1945. Information in the DHPA files indicates that the Duck Creek Aqueduct was named a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1992. The DHPA staff considers the aqueduct to contribute to the significance of the district. The staff also considers the Duck Creek Aqueduct to be an "historic structure" as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because an historic structure owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The proposed alterations to the Duck Creek Aqueduct, while fairly extensive, appear to be necessary to keep the aqueduct in operation and to be reasonable under the circumstances. The use of white oak for the purlins might not be as historically accurate as was the poplar used previously, but it appears to be necessary in order to avoid having to perform major rehabilitations of the aqueduct every several years. The repairs and partial replacements proposed for the east abutment also appear to be necessary and to be in keeping with similar work performed on the west abutment in 1998. The DHPA staff has no objection to this application for a certificate of approval.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.9. as its findings.

23. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval for the repair of the Canal Lock #24 lby replacing the doors, planking and beams, possible replacement of the butterfly valves, replacing miter sill beams and repointing of mortar joints at the Whitewater Canal State Historic Site in Metamora Township, Franklin County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-10. It consists of a letter dated March 8, 2004, from Kathleen McLary, Acting Director of Historic Sites, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites, to Jon Smith, and a completed application for a certificate of approval. The letter and application were received on March 17, 2004.

The Canal Lock #24 lies within the Whitewater Canal Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 13, 1973. According to the application in Attachment III-10, the lock was constructed between 1841 and 1843. The National Register nomination says it was restored to operating condition in 1953. Attachment III-10 indicates that between 1971 and 1973, new wooden doors and gates and new mitered sills replaced earlier components, and a concrete floor was poured over the original timber floor. The DHPA staff considers the lock to contribute to the significance of the district. The staff also considers Canal Lock #24 to be an "historic structure" as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because an historic structure owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The wooden components of Canal Lock #24 understandably have deteriorated over time, and it is reasonable to replace them. It is also reasonable to expect that the masonry would require re-pointing and perhaps re-facing periodically. Consequently, the DHPA staff has no objection to the treatments proposed.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.10. as its findings.

24. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter the Indiana Territory Capitol by straightening and shoring up the framework, replacing weatherboards, painting the exterior, installing an exterior stairway, and changing the door and window scheme in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-11. It consists of the certificate of approval form received March 18, 2004, from Kathleen McLary, V.P. of Programs for the Indiana State Museums & Historic Sites. The form includes a history of the Indiana Territory Capitol, and a narrative description of the scope of work, a site plan, photographs of the Indiana Territory Capitol, and measured drawings.

The Indiana Territory Capitol was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 1973 and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on July 12, 1972. Additionally, it is a contributing resource within the Vincennes Historic District, which was listed in the National Register on December 31, 1974 and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on October 28, 1974. Therefore, we recognize that the Indiana Territory Capitol is historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because a historic structure owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Based upon the scope of work provided, the Board may want to consider the following issues when evaluating this project:

- On September 11, 2003, the Indiana State Museums & Historic Sites submitted a certificate of approval application for the project. During the October 29, 2003 Review Board meeting, Indiana State Museums & Historic Sites withdrew the project due to the staff's comments on the lack of submitted documentation and recommendation for further investigation.
- Based upon the information provided, it appears that the intent of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites is to restore the Indiana Territory Capitol to its 1811 appearance; however, the staff is unsure if this is this correct.
- In regards to straightening and strengthening the framework, the staff does not have any concerns and recommends using the least degree of intervention as possible by patching, consolidating, reinforcing and similar methods of repair.
- In regards to replacing the existing siding, the staff does not have any concerns because the siding appears to have been replaced during previous restorations. However, the staff recommends retaining and repairing any original siding that may be found.

In regards to the installation of beaded edge weatherboarding on the front façade and a rough weatherboarding on the side and rear facades, the staff is unclear as to the historical

documentation for the proposed treatment. Furthermore, the staff would like to know where the potentially original piece of weatherboarding was found.

- In regards to painting the Indiana Territory Capitol “Autumn Red,” the staff does not have any concerns because the choice is based on a paint analysis of some potentially original siding.
- In regards to changing the window and door scheme, the staff has noted there appears to be limited historical documentation. The submitted information includes:
 - a photograph of the front girt above the windows with extra-large notches for a large door and window (shown in attachment 10F)
 - a 1919 newspaper article quoting Mrs. John Hamm who stated the building had one large window and one large door downstairs
 - references to the 1983 Rose Aimeé Broz report, which was included in the previous application but not the current submission

The staff wonders if there is any other basis for changing the window and door scheme. We are especially concerned because of the following:

- No historical documentation has been submitted to justify changing the front façade’s upstairs windows or the rear façade’s windows.
- Although the front girt above the windows has extra-large notches, it is unknown when exactly these were made.
- The staff previously noted the Rose Aimeé Broz report concludes with a notation that the door locations and the door and window details could not be documented without further investigation.
- Although the Indiana Territory Capitol was listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its historic and political significance, the staff believes the existing window and door scheme is part of the building’s physical record and has attained its own significance, being that it has been existence for at least 117 years. The Secretary of Interior’s Standard’s for Rehabilitation states that “each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken” and “changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.” The staff believes changing the Indiana Territory Capitol’s existing window and door scheme would be inconsistent with the Secretary of Interior’s Standard’s for Rehabilitation.
- In regards to restoring the exterior stairway, the staff understands the need for traffic flow and safety. Based on the 1887 photograph, the staff agrees that an exterior staircase existed at some point prior to 1887. However, whether or not an exterior staircase existed in 1811 is unknown.
- In regards to the installation of sub-flooring beneath the downstairs floor, the staff is unclear if the existing floor will need to be temporarily removed. If so, the staff recommends match marking the floorboards so that their reinstallation will be easier and accurate. Additionally, the staff wonders if the floors will be refinished.
- In regards to the interior stairway, summer beam, fireplaces, and chimney, the staff understands the need for traffic flow, safety, and structural stability. However, to truly restore the Indiana

Territory Capitol to its 1811 appearance, the interior stairway, summer beam, fireplaces, and end chimney would need to be removed and the central chimney would need to be restored. The staff does not recommend their removal or restoration of the central fireplace, but does note that retaining the interior stairway, summer beam, fireplaces, and end chimney is inconsistent with the restoration goal and makes the argument for changing the window and door scheme less effective.

- The information provided indicates that the existing roof will be covered with decking, to which a new roof will be attached. The staff is unclear of what material the current roof is comprised and when it was installed. Furthermore, we wonder what material will be used for the new roof.
- In regards to the plaster work, the staff does not have any concerns and recommends that the Division of State Museum and Historic Sites follow the approaches in the National Park Service's *Preservation Brief 21: Repairing Historic Flat Plaster-Walls and Ceilings*.
- In regards to removal of the wainscoting and installation of baseboards and a chair-rail, the staff is unclear as to the historical documentation for the proposed treatment. We have noted the baseboards will be modeled on a piece of baseboard dating prior to the 1934 installation of the wainscoting; we wonder when and where it was found. We have noted the chair-rail will be installed because of notching in the timbers; we wonder if there are any other indicators.

To assist the members of the board with their decision regarding alterations to the Indiana Territory Capitol, the staff would recommend further investigation to determine the original window and door scheme. We would suggest thermographic imaging to document the framework and potentially locate previous openings. Once the original window and door scheme has been sufficiently documented, the staff recommends the Division of State Museum and Historic Sites re-apply for a certificate of approval to alter the Indiana Territory Capitol.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.11 as its findings.

25. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites for a certificate of approval to alter Sugar Loaf Mound by removing trees and other vegetation, adding soil, and installing signs in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-12. It consists of a letter dated March 17, 2004, from Kathleen McLary, Acting Director of Historic Sites, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Museum and Historic Sites, to Jon Smith, and a completed application for a certificate of approval. The letter and application were received on March 18, 2004.

The Sugar Loaf Mound, one of the Vincennes State Historic Sites, is a large late Wisconsin loess cone in which prehistoric human remains of the late-Woodland Indians were interred and staff believes that Sugar Loaf Mound is historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The proposal for restoration of the mound is acceptable, with the following conditions. For Step #2, an archaeological plan for the archaeological investigations of the "tree ball" depressions must be submitted to the DHPA for approval prior to the field investigations, and the plan will include the mapping of the locations and depths of these depressions. A complete archaeological report and site form of the investigations will be submitted to the DHPA for review and comment. If any additional fill is necessary to fill the depressions, the fill should be a different color and/or texture than the existing soil

so that any future archaeological investigations may identify these areas. For Step #3, placement of the signs directing visitors who wish to climb the mound to use the path, if placed on the mound, must be monitored by qualified professional archaeologists. If any archaeological artifacts, deposits, human remains, or burial objects are encountered, work should cease and the areas be archaeologically investigated in consultation with the DHPA.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.12 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

26. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval for the restoration of the Great Mound by removing trees at Mounds State Park in Anderson, Madison County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-13. A completed form was received by the DHPA on March 18, 2004 from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

The Great Mound lies within Mounds State Park, which was listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on April 19, 1972 and in the National Register of Historic Places on January 18, 1973. We believe that both the Great Mound and Mounds State Park are historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because historic sites or structures owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

Staff believes that as long as no stump removal and ground disturbance occurs with the removal of the dead trees (ash and red oak), the archaeological property will not be altered, and no archaeological investigations are necessary.

The DHPA staff recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.13 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

27. Request by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs for a certificate of approval to alter the Lusk Home by installing a perimeter drain, repointing, minor repairs to interior wood window sills, and possible electrical upgrades at Turkey Run State Park in Parke County, Indiana.

The request for a certificate of approval is contained in Attachment III-14. It consists of the certificate of approval form received March 18, 2004, from Sue Becher Gilliam, Historic Preservation Consultant, on behalf the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs. The form includes a map of Turkey Run State Park, photographs of the Lusk Home, and a narrative description of the scope of work.

The Lusk Home and Mill site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 29, 1974, and in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures on January 16, 1974. Therefore, we recognize that the Salmon Lusk Home is historic as that term is used in Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18. Because a historic structure owned by the state will be altered by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state, a certificate of approval must first be obtained, pursuant to Indiana Code § 14-21-1-18.

The scope of work includes: 1) installation of a perimeter drain; 2) repointing of deteriorated joints; 3) repair interior wood window sills; 4) upgrading the electrical system.

In regards to the installation of a perimeter drain, an archaeological reconnaissance of the project area will be necessary to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources. The reconnaissance must be conducted, under a plan approved by the DHPA, by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the qualifications in 312 IAC 21. Based upon the results of the reconnaissance, further archaeological investigations may be necessary. All necessary archaeological investigations will be conducted.

In regards to the repointing of deteriorated joints, the staff agrees with the proposed method as it is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties.

In regards to the repair interior wood window sills, the staff does not have any concerns and recommends using the least degree of intervention as possible by patching, consolidating, reinforcing and similar methods of repair.

In regards to the upgrading the electrical system, the DHPA staff understands the need for an upgrade and recommends using the least alteration possible to the building's materials, floor plan, and exterior elevations. However we are unsure if new electrical outlets will be installed and where they may be located.

The DHPA staff considers the proposed changes to be acceptable and recommends, in the event the Board takes action on this certificate of approval request, that the Board adopt the staff comments for Agenda Item III.14 as its findings. If a certificate of approval is granted, then the staff recommends that the approval include the condition that if any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work will stop and the discovery will be reported to the DHPA within two (2) business days.

III. State and National Register Applications

1. **Rivoli Theater, 098-295-01041, 3155 E. 10th Street, Indianapolis, Marion County (1378)**
Rated notable in the 1991 *Center Township Interim Report*, this theater retains a high level of integrity, despite its deterioration. The application provides data on similar neighborhood theaters and shows the relative significance of the Rivoli as a representation of this property type. The building is one of the most intact neighborhood theaters left in Indianapolis. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers as locally significant under Criteria A (entertainment, performing arts) and C (architecture).
2. **Union City Public Library, 135-636-37218, 408 N. Columbia Street, Union City, Randolph County (1733)**
The *Randolph County Interim Report* (1998) rated this building "outstanding." The Carnegie philanthropic library program provided the funds for the construction of the Union City Library. The

structure is typical of early Carnegie-funded libraries in Indiana, which were more ornate than later libraries. The library is the best example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture in Union City, and so meets Criterion C. The institution's long service to the educational needs of the community makes the building eligible under Criterion A. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers as locally significant under Criteria A and C.

3. Thiebaud Farmstead, 531 State Route 56, Switzerland County (1766)

The *Switzerland County Interim Report* of 1980 rated the Thiebaud Farm "outstanding." The applicant makes a case for inclusion of the farm's acreage by citing current and historic aerial views, census figures, and historic atlas maps. The application also ties the farm to Swiss settlement of the county (ethnic heritage), as well as to the development of hay production and the economic role of that agricultural product (agriculture). In particular, the application discusses the importance of the hay press barn as a recently re-discovered agricultural building type peculiar to this region of Indiana. The architectural types present on the farm and their significance are explained in the application. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers as locally significant under Criteria A and C.

4. John W. McClain House, 063-514-45048, 1445 South C R 525 E, Avon, Hendricks County (1769)

The 1989 *Hendricks County Interim Report* rated the McClain House "notable." At that time, the property included agricultural outbuildings. However, the barn and other buildings since have been lost to deterioration. Accordingly, this application focuses on the architectural significance of the house. One of two good examples of Italianate residences in Washington Township, the McClain House has comparable integrity to the other remaining example. Its concrete porch is a well detailed example of the early use of that material. Though vacant for about ten years, the house retains its characteristic plan, woodwork, and other Italianate style elements. Staff recommends approval as locally significant under Criterion C for the State and National Registers.

5. John Fitch Hill House, 098-396-01854, 1523 Southeastern Ave., Indianapolis, Marion County (1771)

The *Center Township, Marion County Interim Report* of 1991 rated this house "outstanding" for its architectural significance. The application cites several other early Italianate style houses in Marion County for comparison. Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers as locally significant under Criterion C.

6. Oliver Johnson's Woods Historic District, 097-296-26000, Marion County (1772)

The 1985 survey of Washington Township, updated and published in the *Washington Township Interim Report* of 1999, identified this potential historic district. The application places the district in the context of suburban development in Indianapolis and establishes a case for the social significance of the district in relation to the social history of Indianapolis (Criterion A). The application also cites the many good examples of architect-designed early 20th century houses in the district (Criterion C). Staff recommends approval for the State and National Registers for local significance.

7. William Macy Farm, 109-429-05011, Morgan County (1775)

This house was rated "notable" in the 1993 *Morgan County Interim Report*. Staff has conducted a site visit to the farm, has reviewed ongoing research regarding the property, and remains unconvinced that this property meets any of the criteria for listing in the State or National Registers. Accordingly, we have followed the review board-adopted policy for properties which do not appear to be eligible, and have presented the application for consideration without further editing.

As a result of alterations made prior to its most recent rehabilitation, staff believes that the house lacks integrity to meet Criterion C as an example of Italianate architecture. Based on the site visit and the description, it appears that the house ceased to have the integrity required for National Register listing

well before the present owners modified it to its present appearance. No exterior face of the house remains unaltered from the Italianate period, and virtually none of the later changes, including alterations to the porch, window sash, or the extensive additions have historic significance in their own right. On the interior, few rooms have historic integrity from the Italianate period, and several rooms have been combined so that the floor plan is no longer typical of those of the period. A review of survey files for Brown Township reveals a total of nine houses and several commercial buildings in the Italianate style in the township. One house was rated outstanding, while the others were rated notable. These examples have comparable or better integrity than the Macy Farmhouse.

The applicant also asserts a case for agricultural significance. The farm's acreage has changed in configuration greatly over time, based on aerial photos. The distinctive change made by the interurban line which reorganized the field pattern is no longer visible. Portions of the farm have been devoted to home sites and the property has lost many of its agricultural outbuildings. The survey files reveal that seven other farms in Brown Township have extensive collections of agricultural outbuildings and so appear to better represent the ongoing development of agriculture in the area. Although census documentation (not provided in the application) might have shown patterns that reflected the local development of agriculture, the marked changes in spatial organization at the farm nullify its ability to convey these changes.

In conclusion, the staff recommends that this nomination be rejected for listing in the State or National Registers, due to the lack of historic integrity of the property.

8. John and Dorothy Haynes House, 003-286-32001, Allen County (1778)

The City of Fort Wayne CLG has reviewed this application and their review board has approved it. The Haynes House is a Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Usonian, rated "outstanding" in the 1996 *City of Fort Wayne Interim Report*. Two other Usonians, the Christian House in West Lafayette and the Davis House in Marion, have been listed in the past. Both of these had to meet Criterion Exception G (significance less than 50 years of age), however, the Haynes House (completed 1952) does not need to meet that consideration. The house represents Wright's Usonian period well. As the application notes, the house has all the characteristics of the house type and style, and has integrity to convey its significance. Staff feels that a statewide level of significance best represents the property, and recommends approval for the State and National Registers under Criterion C.